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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns.

Mabalacat in Luzon has been occupied by the Americans.

The Washington volunteers were presented with medals in Seattle.

Major-General Ludlow, civil governor of Havana, is visiting in New York.

Twelve socialists and six liberals were elected to the Berlin municipal council.

The late John S. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, left \$100,000 to a home for children.

In Snohomish county 2,500 men are employed in getting out logs and shingle bolts.

Twenty men of the Forty-second regiment were injured in a railway accident on their way to San Francisco.

Nez Perce Indians have demanded more money than is paid for railway rights of way through their reservation.

Assemblyman Maset, of New York, claims he was defamed by fraud, but his friends say they will contest the seating of Stewart.

The danger of a Basuto uprising is now admitted to be imminent in South Africa, and may render necessary the mobilization of a second army corps.

An agreement as to the partition of Samoa has been reached at Berlin between England and Germany, subject to the approval of the United States.

A bark is loading 1,000,000 feet of specially selected timber at Vancouver, B. C., for the Cramps, of Philadelphia, to be used in building United States ships.

The civil governor, counselor, judges and secretaries who constitute the new government of Samoa, sent greetings to President McKinley on taking their offices.

A cable message from General Otis says that Major Hugh McGrath (captain Fourth cavalry) died at Manila from wounds received at the battle of Novolota, a month ago.

Frederick J. Cross, of Honolulu, has the exclusive rights to operate the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy in the Samoan. It is expected to have the system in operation January 1.

A \$100,000 gold brick, the largest ever melted in a Canadian mine, is to be sent down from the Kootenai district shortly. This year's wash-up is the richest ever known in the district.

Russians and the Japanese on the Korean peninsula are on the most friendly terms. The Russian and Japanese ministers assert that the reports of friction are unfounded and are intended to distract attention from other questions.

The validity of government contracts made by commander Carter will be tested.

The convention agreeing to arbitration of Samoan claims was signed at Washington.

Influential San Diego will build a transcontinental railroad via Salt Lake from their city.

Huntington denies that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has absorbed the New Japan line.

The bicycle, automobile and rubber trusts now propose to combine concerns with a capitalization of \$200,000,000.

Wisconsin lumber dealers have just bought 1,000,000 acres of timber land on the Pacific coast. They paid \$6,000,000.

Owing to the poor telegraphic and cable service from South Africa the London papers can get no news for their special editions.

The submarine torpedo-boat Holland has been successfully tested by Under Secretary of the Navy, and a purchase will probably soon be made by the navy department.

The battleship Oregon has sailed from Hong Kong, supposedly for Cebu. She sailed sooner than expected and was seemingly unprepared for sea.

A boat's crew of the British ship Pathan, recently chartered for transport service, refused to accompany the ship to the Philippines. Twenty-one of them were placed in irons.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says that Russia, France and Spain have decided to intervene and suggest arbitration between England and the Boers if Germany is willing to co-operate.

Otis cables that the Thirty-fifth infantry has reached Manila. This is the regiment which was quarantined at Vancouver and embarked from Portland. Private Cleary died on the voyage.

The Berlin correspondent of the Paris Figaro says Emperor William is resolved to occupy Tiger bay, south of Manila, on the west coast of South Africa, if England occupies Delagoa bay.

Bourke Cockran, the famous New York orator, was once a porter for A. T. Stewart.

Charles E. Littlefield, who succeeds Nelson Dingley in congress, will be the tallest man in that body, being six feet five inches in height.

A call has been issued by the executive council for the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held at Detroit, Mich., December 11 next.

John Wamamaker authorizes the statement that he never advertised in a Sunday newspaper and never will.

The navy department has sold the steamer Hector, formerly the Spanish merchantman Pedro, for \$65,000. The Pedro was one of the first vessels captured during the Spanish-American war.

The dwelling once occupied by former President Martin Van Buren at No. 87 East Twenty-seventh street, New York, has just been sold and it is announced that the property will be converted into a business block.

LATER NEWS.

New York's annual horse show has opened. Carnegie will compete with Rockefeller in lake shipping.

Colonel Webb C. Hayes has captured Aguinaldo's private secretary.

The American Municipal League will meet at Columbus, O., this week.

The Bank of Athens, Athens, Ga., has gone into the hands of a receiver.

Speaker Reed's rules in congress will not be distributed to any great extent.

The Boers are raising more men, and all neutrals must now fight or get out of the country.

James J. Corbett has challenged James J. Jeffries, and has posted a \$5,000 forfeit.

The McGuffey case will probably again be referred to the Presbyterian general assembly.

Europe is in need of more money, and England, it is said, may see a 6 per cent rate before long.

Young Republicans from all parts of the United States will banquet at St. Louis in January or February.

The English government declares it is holding back the news, but is giving out all that comes from South Africa.

The university of Chicago will send an expedition to Southern cities to watch the total eclipse of the sun next May.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has asked to arbitrate the piano-workers' strike now on in Chicago.

The supreme court of Oregon has affirmed the decision of the lower court and Magers will have to hang for the murder of Sink, unless the governor intervenes.

The Boers suffered a severe defeat at Ladysmith Thursday morning. The Boer guns were silenced after four hours' fighting, during which their losses were heavy.

On behalf of Admiral Dewey and his officers and men, Washington attorneys have asked the amount of bounty due them is \$382,800, of which the admiral is to get \$19,944.

Governor Roosevelt favors Wood for the governorship of Cuba. He has induced President McKinley to agree with him on all points, but the question of immediate appointment. This the president desires to leave to congress.

Corporate franchisees will be taxed in Texas.

Vice-President Hobart is recovering, and is almost past the danger point.

Montreal was visited by a fire, destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property.

Russia wants a loan. The effort to get it in Germany resulted in failure.

The London fog is said to be so thick that it obscures the actors in theaters.

Money is going back East to relieve the stringency there due to a natural movement.

Admiral Schley says the completion of the Nicaragua canal would make the American navy invincible.

Within the last week there has been much fighting at Ladysmith, but no decisive results are attained.

Banban and Tarlac have been taken by the Americans, but Aguinaldo's whereabouts is as much a mystery as before.

Official returns are very slow in Kentucky. Both the Democrats and Republicans claim a victory, and a contest is sure.

The Mexicans had two fights with the Yaquis in which the Indians were repulsed, but not without considerable loss to the Mexicans.

Orders were issued in London for an additional five thousand troops to sail for South Africa between November 10 and November 18.

The Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, is said to have been absorbed by the Seligman syndicate, the gigantic shipbuilding trust recently formed.

The Cherokee Indians will sell out and leave this country. They disapprove of the allotment plan. Mexico has given them a grant of 8,000,000 acres.

An unknown man had one of his legs torn from his body while attempting to board a moving train near Kansas City. He lived but 15 minutes, dying in horrible agony.

During a shopping tour in New York, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were commended by the city for their conduct in the crowd of curious people who were pressing them.

Assistant Secretary Allen, in his annual report, favors the naval reserve. He believes that it should be reorganized in connection with the regular navy establishments.

Relations between Japan and Russia are strained. A trouble is over Corea, and the Mikado's government is thought to be anxious to try conclusions with the czar.

A long-lost will has turned up, and with the prospect that the estate of the late Andrew J. Davis, the Montana millionaire, will again burden the records of the Montana supreme court.

Gen. John Bidwell, of Chico, Cal., who led the first party of whites over the Sierras into the golden state, is still hale and hearty at the age of 80.

Official estimates of the wheat crop in France place the yield at 845,000,000 bushels this year. This is a falling off of 25,098,963 bushels from last year.

Gen. Lawton, who has been described in a newspaper biography as able "to drink any man under the table," tells a correspondent in Manila that he never drank a drop of liquor.

Baron von Windheim, chief of the Berlin police, is coming to this country soon for study of our police methods.

The Lake Drummond Canal and Water company, a corporation which George Washington was instrumental in forming and of which he was the first president, has formerly opened to navigation the Dismal Swamp canal, which extends from Norfolk, Va., to Elizabeth City, N. C., connecting the Elizabeth river of Virginia with the Pamlico river of North Carolina, is 272 miles long. By its use vessels may avoid rounding Cape Hatteras.

WORD FROM GENERAL BULLER

Little Said of Besieged Army at Ladysmith.

BOMBARDMENT IS KEPT UP

Another British Transport Arrives at Cape Town—News From Western Border—Affairs at Ladysmith.

London, Nov. 18.—The British war office has received from General Buller the following dispatch:

"Cape Town, Thursday evening—Have received by pigeon post from General Buller today the following: 'The bombardment at long range by heavy guns continues daily. A few casualties are occurring, but no serious harm is being done. The Boers sent in today a number of refugees from the Transvaal under a flag of truce. A party from Ladysmith met them outside the camp. When the party separated, the Boers fired on it before it reached our pickets. Major Gate, of the Royal engineers, was wounded today while sending a message. The entrenchments are growing stronger daily and the supply of provisions is ample.'

The war office this evening issued the following: 'From Buller, Cape Town, Nov. 10.—By message from Bulawayo, dated November 4, a small company and section under Speckler, of Pieter's force, was attacked by Boers November 2. Six men missing and lost conveyance.'

The war office also issued the following: 'By message from Bulawayo, dated November 4, a small company and section under Speckler, of Pieter's force, was attacked by Boers November 2. Six men missing and lost conveyance.'

A report having appeared in the South African papers that our artillery fired on the Geneva flag. General Buller telegraphs the following account of the incident given to the Standard and Digges' News by a Dutch clergyman with the Boers: 'Directly after the first cannon shot, the English thought our men were at the railway station, and fired there. They were not, but one of the shots went through an ambulance. As soon as they found out their mistake they ceased firing. The ambulance was thought to have been three miles from the scene of action, so it cannot be claimed the Boers broke the rules of civilized warfare, and I do not think the English would have fired on them intentionally.'

With the arrival at Cape Town of the British transports Roslyn Castle and Moor, to be followed by a continuous succession of troop-laden ships, the real campaign in South Africa may be said to have begun, and the fact that the first ship named was expected to arrive at Durban forthwith indicates at least a modification of the plan of advance.

Conditions at Ladysmith. New York, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to the World from Estcourt says: 'Trustworthy information concerning the actual state of affairs at Ladysmith comes from two civilians who arrived today having escaped from the besieged town by evading the British patrols and stealing through the Boer lines. They say that both the town and the British camp are completely surrounded, and that artillery fire is constant and fierce is continuous. The bombardment is heavy but its effect is reported to be petty. The Boers are slightly superior in strength, but the British forces maintain a vigorous defense, fighting daily. There were three attacks on the side of Ladysmith last Friday. The accounts previously received through native runners were greatly exaggerated.'

'The main British attack was on the Boer batteries stationed to the eastward. The British loss in that action was about 150 killed or wounded. It is supposed that the Boers suffered far more.'

An Amsterdam Rumor. London, Nov. 18.—Another rumor, emanating from Amsterdam sources, says a British regiment was decimated Friday by the Free Staters. It is added that 600 British soldiers were killed and wounded, and that 300 horses were captured.

Alaskan Railway. Seattle, Nov. 18.—The White Pass & Yukon Railroad has purchased nearly \$300,000 worth of steel rails with which to extend its line from Lake Bennett to Cleishigh, a point on Fifty-Mile river, four miles below the White Horse Rapids. Of this amount 2,400 tons have been delivered under rush orders to Lake Bennett, together with a locomotive to be used on the construction work between Lake Bennett and the White Horse Rapids.

By June 1 at least, the railroad company expects to have the road completed to the rapid and in operation.

Sen Killed His Father. Porterville, Cal., Nov. 11.—At Piedmont a small town mile and a half south of here, Reese Martin was shot and instantly killed by his 19-year-old son Frederick. The young man accused his father of striking his mother, and Frederick shot and killed the father, causing instant death. He claims that he acted in self-defense.

August Becker Hanged. Chicago, Nov. 18.—August Becker, the German butcher, who on January 7 last, murdered his wife, Rachel, and afterwards chopped up and boiled the remains in order to dispose of them, was hanged in the county jail this afternoon. Becker's neck was not broken by the fall and it was sixteen minutes before he was pronounced dead. On the scaffold Becker protested his innocence and declared George Sutterly, the father of his second wife, was the real murderer.

The case of Becker in many ways bore a remarkable similarity to that of Lentgen. Both of the condemned men were butchers and the motive of the crime was the same in both cases—a desire to get rid of a wife in order to marry a younger woman.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—The Forty-sixth United States volunteer infantry regiment will sail for the Philippines tomorrow afternoon on the transporta City of Sydney and Pathan. The Forty-sixth will be closely followed by the Forty-fifth, which will sail Monday on the transporta Senator and Ben Mohr.

TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.

The Route Crosses Deep Abysses and High Mountains.

New York, Nov. 18.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Rear-Admiral Bradford has completed the official naval project for a trans-Pacific submarine cable between San Francisco and Manila in time to supply congress with all the essential information at the opening of the next session that will permit intelligent consideration of the subject and prompt action for the inauguration of the great work.

All doubt has been removed regarding the practicability of the enterprise by the adoption of Honolulu, Midway and Guam as relay stations on the long line, and by the discoveries made from the naval-survey ship Nero as to the character of the ocean bed between those points. The sounding instruments of this ship disclosed an abyss in the Western Pacific over five miles deep, but a slight divergence from a straight line fortunately developed a route avoiding this insuperable obstacle to laying a working cable. At another point, on the same stretch between Midway and Honolulu, a submerged mountain over 12,000 feet in height was discovered, and a reasonably level road around this was found.

The physical practicability of the line now having been assured beyond doubt, it is now for congress to weigh the military necessities and commercial advantages to accrue from the construction and operation of the system. It was represented to congress at its last session that the revenue to be derived from Pacific cable would not attract private capital unless it had a connection with Australia, Japan and China, as well as with San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila.

For that reason it was deemed inadvisable that the United States should own a cable landing there to insure the working of a loop to Australia.

The absence of this may deter any corporation from undertaking the operation of a cable across the Pacific without a heavy subsidy.

How Wheaton's Army Disembarked at San Fabian. Manila, Nov. 18.—The landing of the American troops at San Fabian Tuesday was the most spectacular affair of its kind since General Shafter's disembarkation at Dagupan. The cooperation of the troops and the navy was complete. The gunboats maintained a terrific bombardment for an hour while the troops rushed waist deep through the surf under a heavy but badly directed fire from the Boer trenches and charged right and left, pouring volley after volley at the fleeing rebels. Forty Filipinos were captured, mostly non-commissioned officers. Several insurgent dead and five were wounded in the landing, which had suffered from the bombardment. The town was well fortified. The sand dunes were riveted with bamboo 20 feet thick, which afforded a fine cover.

The Cotton Crop. Washington, Nov. 18.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department particularly the section on cotton, shows that the cotton crop in the most thorough investigation of the cotton situation that has been made since 1895 has just been completed. Special agents from the Washington office have visited all the principal points in the cotton belt, investigating both acreage and production. Pending the receipt of final reports as to picking, due December 1, no detailed statement will be issued, but the statistician states that the cotton crop in the entire area under cultivation for which the department can find any warrant, 28,500,000 acres, the crop cannot exceed 9,500,000 bales. This estimate is based on the most complete and trustworthy information.

Sweep by a Hurricane. Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 18.—Communication with the eastern parts of the island, particularly the section between the line from Morant bay to Port Antonio, has been interrupted since yesterday. This evening, however, it is being partially re-established, and advice from various points say the hurricane force in a building down hurricane, which, during the night, completely razed the banana patches. Portland, St. Thomas and Morant bay are reported severely damaged. Details are anxiously awaited.

Transport Buffalo Retitled. New York, Nov. 18.—The transport Buffalo will be ready for the service of the shipping company on the 20th of next Sunday. In the last three months she has been thoroughly refitted, both without and within. The Buffalo is expected to go into commission on November 15, but it is feared that it will be impossible to have her in readiness then.

Comminers' Strike. Chicago, Nov. 18.—The Record today says: The situation in the coal-mining fields in the southern and western sections of Illinois has taken a serious turn, and it is said that many of the mines may be tied up within the next 48 hours as a result of the continued action of operators in sending coal to points west and southwest where the miners are on strike.

Dynamited a Bank. Melvern, Kan., Nov. 18.—The safe and office furniture of the Melvern bank were demolished by an explosion of dynamite touched off last night by robbers, who then looted the place, and curing \$600 in money and several thousand dollars in notes and checks. They escaped, leaving no clue.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger repeats the report that the Russians are marching toward the Afghan frontier.

Monument to British. Boston, Nov. 18.—The common council has passed a resolution expressing its approval of the project for erecting a monument on the Common to the memory of the British soldiers whose bodies are supposed to lie scattered and unmarked beneath the historic soil. The mayor was requested to withdraw his approval of the plan.

Winters a Thousand Men. Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—The Northwest Territory has offered 1,000 experienced mounted men for the Transvaal.

FIERCE BATTLE IN VENEZUELA

General Parades Was Forced to Surrender.

FOREIGN FLEETS BOMBARDED

Six Hundred and Fifty Persons Were Killed or Wounded and the City of Puerto Cabello Was Devastated.

Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Nov. 14.—General Parades, a former commander of the army of ex-President Andrade, who had refused the demand made upon him by General Castro and the de facto authorities to surrender the town, even when he began a bombardment by the request of the British, American, French, German and Dutch commanders, surrendered this morning at 10 o'clock, after a terrible battle.

The aspect of the city since the bombardment and the loss of the town is estimated that upward of 650 persons were killed or wounded during the fighting. Dr. Braisted, of the United States cruiser Detroit, and the other surgeons of the various warships in the harbor ministering to the wants of the wounded.

General Ramon Guerra led in the land attack upon the town and the position of General Parades on Friday night. Desultory fighting continued until Saturday morning about 4 o'clock, when the town was captured. General Parades made a stubborn defense, but General Guerra forced an entrance into the town at 6 o'clock yesterday.

As early as 8 o'clock Saturday morning the town was in the hands of the bombardment, but the range was too great, and the firing proved ineffective. General Parades held the fort on the hill and Fort Libertador until this morning.

REPORTS OF BATTLES. Sharp Work Done in the Vicinity of Kimberley.

London, Nov. 14.—This morning's news from the seat of war in South Africa continues fairly satisfactory. The official cables are very detailed and in regard to the Belmont incident, which, except for the loss of Colonel Keith-Falconer, was not a very serious affair.

There are signs of greatly increased Boer activity in Natal and along the western frontier. The dispatches tend to show that the British are holding out ably. Colonel Baden-Powell reports that all was well at Mafeking on November 6. Ladysmith's latest news is better, while nothing adverse is heard from the latter point, and confidence is felt in General White's ability, previous experience having shown that the Boer retreat is not very effective.

It is believed that the Boer retreat will be made over the Drakensberg range into the Zoutpansberg district, where preparations for provisioning and maintaining the Boers is said to have been made for the last stand, and where it will be difficult to follow them. Already it is rumored that they are in straits for food around Ladysmith, and may, therefore, be obliged to abandon the siege.

Dispatches from Estcourt say it has been ascertained that the British have laid concrete beds for firing the Lyddite naval guns, showing that there is no foundation for the fear that the Lyddite ammunition at Ladysmith has been exhausted. It is also reported from the same quarters that some five hundred tons of Lyddite, indicating that the Boer bombardment has been, to some extent, effective.

Eight Killed by Powder Explosion. Santa Cruz, Cal., Nov. 14.—An explosion occurred early this morning in the glazing house of the California powder mill. Four cylinders, containing 15,000 pounds of powder, exploded. A small amount was used powder and the rest blasting powder. The explosion wrecked the mill, blew down miles of fencing, destroyed the saltpeter warehouse, broke panes of glass in San Francisco, and blowing tools were scattered. The explosion was heard from a distance away, and extinguished the electric lights in Santa Cruz. The body of Patrick Hughes, night watchman, was found. No cause for the explosion can be ascertained.

Gang of Desperados Broken Up. Chicago, Nov. 13.—A counterfeiting outfit and safe-blowing gang, long entrenched by the police at 216 Huron street. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fay, the occupants of the flat, were arrested. The police say they have broken up a gang of counterfeiters, who have been exceedingly lively in Chicago of late. The woman confessed that she and her husband were counterfeiters, and also implicated a man known as Fred Rogers. Captain Porter, of the secret service, took charge of the implements and the counterfeit money. The prisoners will be taken before the United States commissioner.

Six Men Were Killed. Flagstaff, Ariz., Nov. 14.—One white man and five Navajo Indians killed, two whites and one Navajo wounded, was the result of an attempt of a deputy sheriff to arrest a Navajo yesterday 10 miles south of Walnut station, news of which has just reached here.

Saved Nine Lives. Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 14.—William Framer, a motorman today saved the lives of nine passengers by sticking to his post, and received injuries which may result in his death. A train of freight cars moved out from a main street building just as Framer's car was nearing the crossing. The motorman reversed the current, but not soon enough, as the vestibule of the car was hit by the train and ground to pieces. Framer was seriously injured internally.

Train Burned to Clear Track. Denison, Ia., Nov. 14.—Twenty-five of the men injured in the wreck on the Omaha & Fort Dodge road, Saturday, are being cared for. Though several of the men are very badly hurt, it is thought they will recover. Considering the large number on the wrecked train, 180, it is a miracle that there were not more casualties. The efficiency of the relief measures taken by the railroad company doubtless saved many lives.

A wrecking party found that there was not enough left of the two trains to be worth saving, so the debris was burned in order to clear the track.

TROOPS AT THE CAPE.

Three Transports Have Just Arrived There—More Expected.

London, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the war office announces the arrival there today of the troopship Armenia, with three batteries of artillery and an ammunition column, and the troopship Nubia, with the Scots guard and half a battalion of the Northamptonshire regiment. This brings the total number of reinforcements to 12,802 of which about 6,000 are already on the way to Durban. Nine troopships carrying 11,000 men are due at Cape Town tomorrow.

Armored Train's Trip. Estcourt, Natal, Thursday evening.—An armored train, with a company of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, started at 1:30 this afternoon and reached the break of the railway line about a half mile from Colenso without accident. Captain Hensley, with several men, reconnoitered and met a native, who said the Boers were occupying the line. The train was in progress the Boers opened fire from Fort Wylie, but did no injury. Captain Hensley thereupon retired to the train, after which the fusiliers volleyed on the fort. As there was no response, the presumption was that the Boers had retreated. The armored train returned here safely at 6 o'clock. Captain Hensley learned from the native that the Boers were numerous on the Ladysmith side of Colenso.

During the afternoon there was a cessation of the bombardment of Ladysmith. A heliograph was working from Fort Wylie.

All Well at Mafeking. London, Nov. 14.—A dispatch has been received from Colonel Baden-Powell at Mafeking, saying: 'All is well here. After two days shelling and a heavy bombardment a body of the enemy made a general attack on three sides of the town, which was repulsed by our Maxim fire. The enemy is now drawing off. Our casualties were slight.'

CUBAN GOVERNORSHIP Roosevelt Favors General Wood for the Important Position.

New York, Nov. 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: President McKinley will tell congress of his intentions to appoint civil governors of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and may even wait for congressional action before announcing the appointments. This statement is made on the authority of a member of the committee on foreign relations who had just talked with the president on the subject.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the president for the immediate appointment of these governors. Governor Roosevelt is particularly urgent in his championship of General Wood for the Cuban billet. He wants the appointment made at once, believing that the time is ripe for civil government and that General Wood is just the man to effect the change with the best results for all concerned.

The president is inclined to agree with Governor Roosevelt on all points except the immediate appointment. With congress only a few weeks off, he is considering whether it would be advisable to allow that branch of the government to have a voice in the matter. A comprehensive plan for the government of Puerto Rico is now being worked into shape by Secretary Root, which will be presented in the form of a bill similar to the one pending for the government of Hawaii.

BOUNTY MONEY. Dewey's Men Defeated a Vastly Superior Force at Manila.

New York, Nov. 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: On behalf of Admiral Dewey and his officers and men, Washington attorneys have asked the court of claims to find that the amount of bounty money due them is \$382,800. The decision of the court will establish a precedent which will affect the amount of bounty to be distributed among the officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron, which destroyed the squadron of Admiral Cervera. If the finding of the court is in accordance with the request, the admiral's share of the bounty will be \$19,944.

Attorneys base their case upon the claim that the defeated Spanish force was superior to the American force. It is not contended that the enemy's fleet was superior, but that, taking into consideration the guns at Corregidor, El Fraile and other forts at the entrance of the bay and those at Manila and Cavite, which fired upon the American ships continuously, the enemy's force was superior.

The land batteries comprised 76 guns, ranging in caliber from 9.45 inches to 3.09 inches, and their weight of fire is computed at 5,820 pounds. The enemy's vessels were also supported by a storm, accompanied by the entrance to Manila bay and the bay itself and some of these brief states, exploded during the action.

French Steamer Stopped. Lorenzo Marques, Nov. 15.—The French steamer Cordoba has arrived here. When 70 miles out she was signaled by the British cruiser Magicienne, and at the end of the stop, a signal was fired across her bow. After her manifest had been examined, she was allowed to proceed.

Basuto Chief Will Join Boers. Maseru, Basutoland, Nov. 15.—The indications are that Chief Joel of the Basutos, will join the Boers, who are likely to annex a strip of the northern territory of Basutoland. The other chiefs, however, are staunch, and there is no cause for alarm.

The death of General Sir William Penn Symons, the British commander at Glencoe, was announced in the house of commons.

Storm in Maritime Provinces. Halifax, N. S., Nov. 15.—A heavy snow and rain storm, accompanied by gales of wind, causing loss of life and damage to shipping, prevails in the maritime provinces and New Foundland. A dispatch from Fort Hood, C. B., says that one fishing boat was swamped off the northern entrance, and that another boat is missing. It is possible that at least a dozen souls have perished.

The single province of Ontario in Canada, is about four times as large as England.

THE CHARLESTON WRECKED